CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his acquaintance, and the public generally, that he has commenced business in Fayetteville, and may be found on the north side of Hay street, near the Market square, where he is just receiving and opening from New York and Philadelphia, a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Crockery and Hollow Ware, Leather, Shoes, Hats and Groceries, of all kinds,

which were selected by himself for this market, of the latest importations; and from several years' experience in this place, confidently asserts that his stock will equal in point of quality, any ever offered before, and will be sold at wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

The assortment consists in part, of the following, viz:

Cloths—Super super blue, black and olive Cloths,
Do. green, brown, claret, & Oxford mixt do.
Do. ladies' habit brown do., very fine,
Drab, common and very fine,
Sattinetts and Kerseys,
Sattins—English Sattin and Sattin Levantine,
Blue, black and coloured Gros-de-Naples,
Sarsnet, black and green,
Black, white and coloured Florence,
Italian Lustring, Gros-de-Berlin & Gros-de-Swiss,
Sattin, black, white and coloured do.
Black silk Velvet and tabby do.
Rich fancy cut Velvet for vestings,
Black Florence for do., very stout,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Flannels—red Circassian and Salisbury Flannels,
Blue, bandanna and flag Handkerchiefs,
Shawls for ladies' travelling dresses,
Crapes—and coloured crape Robes and Shawls,
Crape ditto for trimming,
Ribbons, of all colors,
Sash and Belt do., very rich,
Crape Veils and gauze crape Handkerchiefs,
Crape Scarfs and Shawls,
Merino wool ditto, from 3-4 to 6-4,
Merinere do., very fine,
Umbrellas, silk and cotton,
Linen, linen Cambric, and do. Handkerchiefs,
Diaper, Irish, and bird-eye Diaper,
Cambric Lawn,
Jaconet Muslin, figured and plain,
Cambric and Cambric Muslin,
Jaconet and book figured and plain,
Ginghams, blue and white and light ground,
Ginghams, black and coloured, a new article,
A handsome assortment of Prints, new style,
Furniture Checks, domestic Ginghams and Plaid,
Unbleached and bleached Sheeting and Shirtings,
Bed ticking, Blankets, Baize and Flannel,
Mixed, black and white, silk and cotton do.,
Silk do for gentlemen,
Silk and white worsted half Hose,
Lamb's wool, grey and white half do.
Silk and white silk Gloves,
Kid, white and coloured ladies' horse skin do.
Doe skin and buck do., very stout,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Bale Bagging, bale Rope and Twine,
Shoe Thread, Leather, sole and upper ditto,
Perfumes, Cologne, and Oil of different kinds,
Writing cap, letter and wrapping Paper,

Crockery, China, and Glass Ware,

A handsome assortment, of the latest patterns.

Groceries.

Five qr. casks of fine old Madeira and Port Wine,
Old Teneriffe and Malaga, (*pure,*)
Old Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Domestic Spirits, of all kinds,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Imperial and gunpowder Tea,
Chocolate, very good,
10 half hhds. very prime brown Sugar,
Bags Coffee,
100 bushels Sound and alum Salt,
50 sacks Liverpool ditto.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1831 48-tf.

FOR SALE,

About 4000 Acres of LAND,

Formerly the Property of Col. Benjamin W. Williams.

In obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Moore County, on Tuesday, the 29th of November next, will be sold, on a credit of six and twelve months, at the Bridge on Deep River, known by the name of William's bridge, where James H. Tyson at present resides, about 4,000 acres of very

Valuable Land,

on both sides of said River, but in sundry Tracts, which will be pointed out on a map of the Lands exhibited on the day of sale.

Among others, the Tract where the sale will take place, containing about 1130 acres, including the Bridge and ground sufficient for the abutment on the opposite side of the river. This is a Toll Bridge, and in good repair, on one of the most public roads leading to Fayetteville, and yields a handsome cash income, and will always be an excellent stand for a Store or Public House.

Also, another Tract, known by the name of McReynald's Lands, joining the above and Deep River, and both sides of the main Governor Creek, containing about one thousand Acres. This is one of the most valuable Tracts on the River, the low grounds being extensive and of a superior quality.

Also, a beautiful little Plantation situate on Governor's Creek, called the Halcomb tract, containing about 240 acres.

Also, a number of other small Tracts near, and adjoining the above described Lands, and which it is unnecessary to enumerate; all which Tracts, together with those above described, will be laid off, and sold in such a manner as best to suit the convenience of purchasers. The sale will be continued until the sum of $5000 will be made.

Those who wish to examine, can call upon Dr. Chalmers or Mr. James McBryde, who will be ready to show them the premises. The purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security.

BRYAN BURROUGH, *Clerk and Master in Equity, Moore County.*

September 20th, 1831. §129N.§

NEW

Watches & Jewelry,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Fine Cutlery, Military Goods,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

J. CAMPBELL has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has just opened and commenced business in his line, at the old stand on Hay street, a few rods west of the Market Square, where he hopes again to receive patronage. He is now receiving and offers for sale, a handsome assortment of *GOODS* in the line, which were selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest prices, consequently will be sold on as good terms as can be afforded any where.

The Stock at present, consists in part, of

Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold, jeweled, patent lever and vertical Watches,
Silver patent lever, highly finished, plain English and common Watches, of various descriptions,
Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold and plated Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Diamond, Topaz, Pearl, Jet set and common Breast Pins and Finger Rings,
Ladies' fine gold cable, and plain Neck Chains, Ear Rings & Drops, Medelions and Lockets; Gilt, Coral, Jet & common Necklaces, Bracelets, Buckles, &c.
A large assortment of silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Ladles, Butter Knives, salt and mustard Spoons,
Silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Spoons, Snuffers and Pans,
A handsome assortment of brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, Lamps, fine Knives and Forks, in sets of 52 pieces, steel Snuffers, Tea Trays and Bells,
50 pair silver Spectacles, silver ever-pointed Pencils, very low; all silver, steel topped and tailor's Thimbles, Hemming's genuine Needles, Roger's fine silver steel Razors, pen Knives and Scissors, patent Pen-Makers, best razor Strops, walking Canes, a great variety of Pocket Books, Wallets and Purses, snuff and fancy glass Boxes, silver, steel, gilt and silk Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Safety Chains, gold, silver and pearl bosom and sleeve Buttons, pocket Combs, cloth, hair and tooth Brushes, steel Tweezers, Key Rings, Match Lights, plated and ivory Whistles and Rattles,
Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments and Thermometers.
Otto of Roses, Balm of Columbia, Bear's, Macassar and Antique Oils, Cologne and Lavender Water, fancy and vestimental Soaps, indelible Ink, Tooth Powder, Essences, &c.
MILITARY Buttons, Lace, Cord, and Stars, Epauletts, Swords, Sashes, Belts and belt Plates,
Guns, Pistols, silver, gilt & morocco mounted Dirks, shot Pouches and powder Flasks, percussion Caps, gun Worms, &c.
MUSICAL Boxes, (selected tunes) Flutes and Violins, Drums, Fifes, Violin Strings, Screws & Bows.
A new collection of Flute, Violin and Piano Music,
WITH VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

☞All Orders for work in the line thankfully received and the strictest attention paid to Clock and Watch repairing.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1831. 47tf.

Charles T. Haigh,

HAS rented Mr. Stedman's Brick Store at Liberty Point, where he offers for sale,

36 Hhds. SUGAR,
120 bags COFFEE,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
Loaf, lump and white Havana Sugar,
Imperial and Hyson Tea,
Pepper, Spice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Cassia,
Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Logwood,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine,
100 kegs cut Nails,
10 tons bar Iron
Blistered Steel, bar Lead, Shot,
Dupont's Powder.
8x10 & 10x12 window Glass,
Tin Plate and Iron Wire,
450 sacks and 1000 bush'ls Liverpool Salt, &c.

☞C. T. H. has a convenient Warehouse in Campbellton, and will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Produce and Merchandize.

Fayetteville, October 1, 1831. 48-4t.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,
At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article *in his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, August 30, 1831. 43-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the general triennial meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held at their Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1831, at ten o'clock, A. M.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, was called to preside, and

JOHN POTTER, Esq. of South Carolina, appointed Secretary.

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. the President of the Bank, on behalf of the Board of Directors, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, in compliance with the 13th article of the 11th section of the Charter of the Bank, which declares, that "once in every three years the Directors shall lay before the Stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit, and the surplus of the profits, if any, after deducting losses and dividends," have now the honor to submit to the Stockholders the statements therein required.

As, however, these documents present only an imperfect view of the situation of the Bank, the Board of Directors gladly avail themselves of the presence of so many respectable gentlemen interested in its prosperity, to explain minutely the whole state of its affairs. To this they will accordingly proceed.

The Capital of the Bank consists of 350,000 shares, of which 70,000 are owned by the Government of the United States. The Government originally provided for its subscription, by giving to the Bank a stock bearing interest at five per cent. This stock has been for some time in a course of redemption, and in July last the whole of it was reimbursed, so that the Government has now fully paid for its shares.

In receiving the individual subscriptions for the 280,000 shares by so many Commissioners, and at so many distant points, there arose some errors which caused a deficiency of a few thousand dollars in the capital. After rectifying these errors as far as practicable, it was deemed proper in July last to supply the deficiency, amounting then to $3,730 37, from the general funds—so that the capital of thirty-five millions of dollars is now entire. This capital is divided among the stockholders as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION, JULY 1831.

	Names.	*Shares.*
Maine,	14	498
Vermont,	2	27
New Hampshire,	23	501
Massachusetts,	208	10,812
Rhode Island,	38	1,245
Connecticut,	61	1,511
New York,	439	32,903
New Jersey,	77	2,665
Pennsylvania,	937	52,638
Delaware,	39	1,583
Maryland,	623	34,503
District of Columbia,	63	2,814
Virginia,	276	12,384
North Carolina,	39	2,476
South Carolina,	735	40,674
Georgia,	42	1,981
Ohio,	15	705
Kentucky,	22	252
Tennessee,	4	238
Indiana,	2	50
Illinois,	2	220
Louisiana,	17	119
Arkansas Territory,	1	42
Foreign Stockholders,	466	79,159
United States,	—	70,000
	4,145	350,000

The progress of this division of the stock, will be perceived in the following sketch:

In 1817 there were	31,349	Stockholders,
1818	4,142	
1819	3,544	
1820	2,720	
1821	2,747	
1822	2,649	
1823	2,597	
1824	2,861	
1825	2,776	
1826	3,347	
1827	3,482	
1828	3,686	
1829	3,853	
1830	4,140	
1831	4,145	

It will here be perceived, that the original subscriptions were divided among a great number of persons, in order to secure the amount of stock desired; but became afterwards concentered in the names of the real owners. The whole number of Stockholders was, in 1820, 2720. From that period the number has risen to 4,145. The extent of this diffusion will be seen in the following table:—

DOMESTIC.

Holders of	1 share	128	own'g 128 sh'rs.
	2	159	318
	3	111	333
	4	121	484
	5	235	1,175
Holders of between	5 & 10 shares	656	5,685
	10 " 20	688	10,978
	20 " 30	336	8,838
	30 " 40	207	7,494
	40 " 50	224	10,583
	50 " 100	435	32,689
	100 " 200	194	29,075
of above	200	185	93,061
	3,679		200,841

FOREIGN.

Holders of	1 share	5 owning	5 shares.
	2	0	0
	3	1	3
	4	2	8
	5	6	30
between	5 and 10 sh's	25	209
	10 and 20	37	614
	20 and 30	32	854
	30 and 40	34	1,291
	40 and 50	51	2,415
	50 and 100	104	7,403
	100 and 200	72	10,730
above	200	97	55,597
		466	79,159

Of these are

Domestic,	Females	832	holding 22,896 shares.
Foreign,		69	6,117
		901	29,013
Dom. trusts, executors, &c.		315	holding 17,081 shares.
Foreign,		14	3,365
		329	20,446

Domestic Societies, Corporations, &c. } 126 holding 14,309 shares.
Foreign do none none.

From these the following results may be gathered:

1st. That out of the 3,679 domestic stockholders, 766 are holders of shares of and under $500 amounting to $243,800; that 1,447 are stockholders who own sums of and under $1,000, amounting to $812,300; that 2865 are stockholders of and under $5,000, amounting to $4,601,600; being nearly one fourth of the whole domestic stock.

It further appears that the sum of 54,286 shares, being much more than one-fourth of the whole domestic stock, is owned by females, trustees and executors, and by religious, benevolent, and other associations.

The Capital thus owned is divided for the purposes of business between the Bank and the following twenty-five Offices:

Portland,	Fayetteville,
Portsmouth,	Charleston,
Boston,	Savannah,
Providence,	Mobile,
Hartford,	Natchez,
Burlington,	New Orleans,
New York,	St. Louis,
Utica,	Nashville,
Buffalo,	Louisville,
Baltimore,	Lexington,
Washington,	Cincinnati,
Richmond,	Pittsburg,
Norfolk.	

The number of offices established in 1817, was 18; since then two offices have been discontinued—Middletown, in Connecticut, and Chilicothe, in Ohio, and nine others have been established; Portland in Maine, Burlington in Vermont, Hartfort in Connecticut, Utica and Buffalo in New York, St. Louis in Missouri, Nashville in Tennessee, Natchez in Mississippi, Mobile in Alabama; making an addition of seven offices within the last fourteen years.

These points were selected out of applications from thirty-eight places. There are now under consideration applications for the establishment of branches from more than thirty places in various parts of the United States.

The employment of the capital will be seen in the following statement of the condition of the Bank on the 1st of August:

DR.

Funded Debt, various			3,497,681 06
Bills discounted on personal security,	41,585,298 70		
Funded debt,	19,700 00		
Bank stock,	779,458 07		
	42,384,456 77		
Domes. bills of exch'ge	14,409,479 72		
		56,793,936	49
Foreign bills of exch'ge		121,214	60
Real Estate		2,491,892	99
Due from Bank U.S. and offices	24,586,664 94		
Due from State Banks	2,903,402 51		
		27,490,067	45
United States		5,267	32
Deficiencies		145,258	67
Banking Houses		1,160,455	54
Expenses		68,713	34
Cash, viz. Notes of the Bank U.S. and Offices	13,412,176 44		
State Banks	2,080,442 33		
Specie	11,545,116 51		
		27,037,735	28
Mortgages		140,956	63
Navy Agent, Norfolk		40,144	17
		118,993,323	54

CR.

Capital Stock		35,000,000	00
Notes issued		35,811,623	96
Discount, Exchange and Interest		476,965	51
Foreign Exchange Account		137,719	56
Baring, Brothers & Co. Hottinguer & Co. and Hope & Co.		168,372	72
Dividends unclaimed		251,766	03
Profit and loss		1,750,048	51
Contingent Fund	5,613,173 15		
Less losses chargeable to contingent Fund	3,452,976 16		
		2,160,196	99
Due to Bank U. S. and offices	24,096,888 37		
State Banks	2,771,656 00		
		26,868,544	37
Redemption of public debt		483,147	46
Deposites on account of the Treasurer of U.S.	5,505,924 28		
Less overdrafts & special deposites	28,420 09		
	5,477,504 19		
Of public offices	1,291,597 77		
Individuals	9,115,836 47		
		15,884,938	43
		118,993,323	54

The analysis of this account presents the following view of the investments of the Bank, and the distribution of its funds.

The Investments of the Bank.—

Capital paid in,		35,000,000	00
The Circulation,		22,399,447	52
Deposits, Public,	7,252,249 42		
" Private,	9,115,836 47		
		16,368,085	89
Due to individuals in Europe,		168,372	72
Unclaimed Dividends,		251,766	03
Contingent Fund to meet losses,		5,613,173	15
Discount, Exchange and Interest, (including Foreign Exchanges,)		614,685	07
Profit and Loss,		1,750,048	51
		82,165,578	89

DISTRIBUTION.

Funded Debt,		3,497,681	06
Loans			
Personal Security,	41,585,298 70		
Funded Debt,	19,700 00		
Domestic Bills,	14,409,479 72		
Foreign, do.	121,214 60		
Bank Stock,	779,458 07		
Mortgages,	140,956 63		
Debts chargeable to Contingent Fund,	3,452,976 16		
		60,509,083	88
Real Estate,		2,491,892	99
Due from sundry Offices and Banks,		621,523	08
Expenses, &c.		259,383	50
Banking Houses,		1,160,455	54
Notes of State Banks,		2,080,442	33
Specie,		11,545,116	51
		82,165,578	89

Two only of these items require special observation:

The Contingent Fund and the Real Estate.

1st. *The Contingent Fund.—*

The total amount of the suspended Debt, including Cash deficiencies, Overdrafts and the Debt of the Bank of Columbia, is		7,851,281 82
Of this the part estimated as desperate, and therefore considered as lost, is		3,452,976 16
And on the remaining,		4,398,305 66
The estimated loss after a rigid examination, is		1,851,034 42
Now, the contingent Fund to meet this loss, is		5,613,173 15
The total of the actual and estimated losses, is		5,304,010 58
Leaving an excess of Provision, over the estimate, of		309,162 57

That this sum will be fully adequate for the purpose will be apparent from the facts,

1st. That amongst the estimates of loss is $236,829 77, for the losses of the Agency at Cincinnati, which will in all probability be entirely retrieved by the increasing value of the Real Estate there.

2d. That the arrears of interest on the debts at the four western offices are expressly appropriated to the increase of the Fund. And

3d. That something may yet be received from the mass of debts now considered hopeless, and from the arrears of interest on the whole mass of suspended debt, now amounting to $1,433,761 34.

2d. *The Real Estate.—*

The total amount of Real Estate received in payment of debts up to August 30th, 1822, was		$587,102 38
It has since received in like manner	2,942,828 23	
And sold what had cost	1,038,037 62	
		1,904,790 61
Making the present amount		2,491,892 99

This amount is the price at which the Real Estate has been taken, and experience warrants the expectation, that it will be sold for more than its cost.

The general result of the condition of the Bank is,

That the whole of the bonus 1,500,000 dollars paid for the Charter, and the premium of 205,880 dollars given for the five per cent. Stock, purchased in 1821 from the Government is now extinguished.

That the fund to meet losses exceeds by 309,000 dollars, the estimate of those losses.

That there is a surplus fund of profits amounting to 1,750,000 dollars, being five per cent. on the Capital.

And that with these provisions against casualty, its profits, after defraying its expenses and making an annual reservation of 120,000 dollars to extinguish the cost of the Banking Houses, yield a dividend of seven per cent. a year.

But gratifying as the prosperity of the Bank may be to the stockholders, it is an object of more general concern as being the result of measures in the success of which the community has a deep and permanent interest. The importance of these will justify a few words of explanation in regard to them.

The Bank of the United States was established for the purpose of restoring specie payments, which had for a long time been suspended throughout a great part of the country,—of furnishing a sound circulating medium, and of giving more uniformity to the exchanges between distant sections of the Union. By importing more than seven millions of specie, and by a free issue of notes immediately after its establishment, the Bank with great sacrifices succeeded for a time in attaining these objects; but it seems to have been afterwards considered that its powers were exhausted by the effort, and that the continuance of it would be entirely impracticable. The essential difficulty was presumed to lie in the provision of the charter, making the notes universally receivable for debts to the Government, which by obliging the Bank to provide payment for the same note at various places, would require it to retain a greater amount of specie than it could issue of notes; thus diminishing rather than increasing the sound circulation. The consequence was, the Bank issued its own notes sparingly; more especially in the Southern and Western States, where it often preferred the re-issue of the notes of the State Banks; being unwilling to issue freely its notes which it might be compelled to pay at some one of many places remote from the point of issuing them. However imperious the necessity which enforced this system, it was apparent that its continuance would tend to defeat the object of establishing the Bank, since by declining the issue of its notes it could not furnish the circulating medium expected from it; and by re-issuing the notes of State Banks, it surrendered its most efficient means of control over the currency. Its whole circulation on the 1st of January, 1823, was only 4,589,000 dollars.

Having, in compliance with the directions of the Stockholders in 1822, applied without success to Congress for a modification of this disabling provision in the charter, it became necessary for the Board of Directors to re-examine the constitution of the Bank, in order to discover whether there was really any organic defect which prevented it from performing the functions to which it was destined, or whether some different combination of its powers might not overcome its difficulties.

The experiment was interesting and hazardous.—It was to try how far the institution could succeed in doing that which had never yet succeeded elsewhere, in diffusing over so wide a surface of country a currency of large amount and of uniform value at all places and under all circumstances; and also whether it could bring down to its extreme limit the necessary expense of commercial intercourse between distant sections of country, whose exchangeable productions were of such various and unequal values.

To accomplish these objects two things seemed necessary.

1st. To make all the local currencies equivalent to specie at the place of their emission. This by rendering them competent for local purposes, would require a less amount of general currency, and at the same time tend to reduce the exchanges between distant places to the real commercial expense of transferring equal values of coin.

2d. To make the Bank itself the great channel of those commercial exchanges.

If the Bank is bound to transfer the whole public revenue throughout the Union, and to furnish a currency payable in various and distant places, it must obviously provide funds in those places, and these can of course be obtained only by purchasing bills of exchange payable at the points to which the course of trade naturally directs the notes. There these bills, having reached their maturity, await the coming of that portion of the notes which, having performed for a time the functions of a circulating medium, are carried by the demand for duties out of the immediate sphere of their issue. The greater proportion of its funds, therefore, which the Bank can employ in these operations, the more readily can it sustain the notes issued in the course of them. It is indeed thus, and thus alone, that a circle of sound banking operations, founded on sound commercial operations, contains within itself the means of its own defence at home, and of providing for its notes which the demand for duties may carry to a distance. These operations, too, are fortunately of the highest benefit to the community; they give the most direct encouragement to industry, by facilitating the purchase and interchange of all its products, they bring the producers and consumers into more immediate contact, by diminishing the obstacles which separate them, and they specially adapt the Bank to the wants and interests of each section of the Union, by making it alternately a large purchaser among the sellers of bills, and a large seller among the purchasers.

A participation also in the foreign exchanges forms an essential part of the system, not merely as auxiliary to the transfer of funds by which the circulating medium is accompanied and protected, but as the best defence of that currency from external influence. It is the peculiarity of our monied system, that in many parts of the country the precious metals are excluded from the minor channels of circulation by a small paper currency, in consequence of which the greater portion of these metals is accumulated in masses at the points of most convenient exportation. Now, with a widely diffused metallic currency, the occasional demands for exportation are more gradually felt, the portion exported bearing a small relation to the whole, occasions less inconvenience, and the excesses of exportation can be more readily corrected without injury. But when the great mass of

the precious metals of the community lie thus accessible in the Banks of the Atlantic cities, liable to be immediately demanded on notes previously issued in the confidence of a continuance of the same state of things which caused the abundant issue of them; at the first turn in the tide of the foreign exchanges—when the supply of foreign exchange is unequal to the daily demand, the vaults of the Banks may be exhausted before any precautions can prevent it.—These very precautions, too, consisting as they do almost exclusively of curtailments in their loans, made suddenly—mostly without concert, and always under the influence of anxiety, if not alarm, may fall with oppressive weight on the community, by the pressure on which alone can be produced the necessary re-action. This re-action, moreover, is necessarily slow, since our distance from Europe makes it less easy to restore the equilibrium than between adjoining countries in the same hemisphere. As this defect in our monied system depends on the legislature, the Bank has no power to remove it, and can only strive to guard against its dangers. Its tendency is to produce abrupt transitions, and violent shocks injurious to private credit, and which might prove subversive of the currency. It belongs then to the conservative power over the circulating medium which devolves on the Bank, not to be a passive observer of these movements, but to take an ample share in all that concerns the foreign exchanges. It may thus foresee, and either avert or diminish an approaching danger—it can thus break the force of a sudden shock, and supplying from its own accumulations or its own credits in Europe the more pressing demands, enable the State Institutions to provide for their own safety, and thus produce the necessary alteration in the state of the exchanges with the least possible pressure upon the Banks or the community.

In addition to the ordinary causes of fluctuation in the metallic currency, there was another of great importance in the character of the trade to China and India, which, requiring annually many millions of the precious metals, very frequently caused abrupt and inconvenient changes in the amount of the currency and of private credit, by forcing the State Banks to sudden curtailments as an act of necessary self defence. To abate the pressure of this demand, the Bank offered as a substitute for the shipments of coin, to supply its own bills on Europe, which in the India and China markets were often more valuable than the coin itself. The experiment proved successful, alike to the merchants and to the community, who were thus less incommoded by sudden diminutions of the currency. Owing to the operation of general causes, that trade has within a few years greatly declined; but, should it revive, the bills of the Bank will doubtless constitute a considerable portion of the remittances from this country. Even in its present comparatively inactive state, the amount of bills furnished by the Bank within the past year for the trade of India, China, and South America, amounts to $883,500.

By this combination of the soundness of the local currencies, and a thorough identification of the Bank with the real business and exchanges of the country, it was hoped to accomplish the purposes for which it was established. With this view it began by giving to its whole funds an active and business character, for which purpose all the stock of the Bank which had been forfeited was sold, and the proceeds applied to the commercial operations of the country.—The Bank and the Branches then issued freely and exclusively their own notes, taking care to protect and provide for them by the discount of bills of exchange; and they received freely the notes of the solvent State Banks, with whom periodical and convenient, but certain settlements of accounts were made.

This system has now been in operation for several years. It was at first experimental, and of doubtful issue, and as the consequences were equally important to the Bank and the community, its progress has been watched with deep solicitude. Its success therefore has been seen with proportionate satisfaction. Time and experience have now demonstrated that the Bank has been able to accomplish all the purposes for which it was created, to rectify the disorders of the currency, to sustain a large and sound circulation, and to reduce the commercial exchanges within the most economical limits, and this by means in themselves highly advantageous to the community, not in any degree injurious to the State Institutions, and at the same time profitable to the Bank itself. The evidences of this can be best observed by comparing the past and present situation of the currency, the exchanges, the country and the Bank.

1. Before the establishment of the Bank, the circulating medium of the middle, western, and southern States, consisted exclusively of an inconvertible paper money; every part of that country suffered under the most oppressive of all taxes on industry, a depreciated currency; the commercial exchanges between different States and even neighborhoods, were burdened with the fluctuations of their respective representatives of money, while the Government itself, unable to make its funds, received in one section available for its expenditures in another, embarrassed in the midst of its nominal excesses of revenue. These disorders are now remedied. The local currencies generally are equivalent to specie within their respective spheres of circulation; and a large mass of general currency is superadded for general circulation. That this effect was produced directly by the operations of the Bank, requires no demonstration. The extent of its contribution to the general currency will be seen in the facts—

1st, That since January 1, 1823, it has furnished to the Mint to be converted into American coin, bullion to the amount of $12,046,415 35

2d, That the gross circulation of the Bank on the 1st of Jan. 1823, was 4,589,446 90

And on the 1st of August, 1831, 22,399,447 52

Making an increase of 17,810,000 62

From both periods a deduction is to be made of the notes in their passage between the Bank and branches. The total amount known to be in actual circulation on the 1st of August was $19,377,910.

This circulation is in all respects equal, and in most respects superior, in value, to any metallic currency of the same amount. Indeed, there is not now, and probably never has been, in any other extensive country, a paper currency comparable to this for the union of all the qualities of a good circulating medium—perfect security—easy convertibility into the metals—and general uniformity of value.

The notes of the Bank, moreover, not only afford a sound currency themselves, but they sustain and purify the much larger mass of circulating medium into which they are infused. By receiving freely the notes of the State Banks, within convenient reach of the Bank and its Branches, and by frequent settlements with them, these institutions are kept in the habitual presence of an accountability, which naturally induces them so to apportion their issues to their means, as to secure the soundness of their currency. Of the manner in which they have executed this extremely delicate part of their duty, which connects them with the State institutions, it is not for the Board of Directors to speak. But they bear a willing testimony to the uprightness and intelligence which generally characterize the administration of those institutions and the support which they have always yielded to any measures calculated to maintain the soundness of the currency.

On the few occasions where it has become necessary to insist on the performance of their obligations, from which either a want of judgment, or the pressure of urgent necessity, had induced them to depart, the Bank has endeavored to perform its own duty with all the forbearance consistent with the thorough execution of it, and those institutions themselves have generally found, in the increased credit arising from fidelity to their engagements, a full compensation for all the temporary inconvenience which that fidelity required. It is indeed confidently believed that the solvent State institutions, recognize in the Bank its true character, as a common friend, not a jealous competitor; and that the good feelings uniformly entertained for them by the Bank, are reciprocated. They know that the duties of its position make it only a more prominent agent in preserving the soundness of the currency, on which their own stability and prosperity equally depend; and that if its competition sometimes appears to prevent more abundant profits, they find an indemnity in the general security of property which its operations are designed to protect. Undoubtedly these operations have been so far beneficial to them, that if its own notes are equivalent to specie, it has contributed to make those of the State institutions equally valuable within their respective spheres, and that many of these institutions earn larger profits than the Bank itself.

2d. The reduction in the exchanges effected by the Bank from the extravagant charges on internal trade to the present moderate limits need not now be particularized. A single fact will be sufficient to illustrate it. Before the Bank was organized the differences of exchange in favor of or against Philadelphia, in its relations with the other commercial cities, was as follows:

With Boston 17 per cent.; with New York, 9¼ per cent., with Baltimore, 4½ per cent.; with Washington, 7 per cent.; with Charleston, 6½ per cent.

At present, these exchanges are generally either at par, or at the utmost one half of one per cent.

This has naturally followed the rectification of the currency. As long as the general circulation of the United States consists of specie or its equivalents, the rates of exchange between any two places in it can never much, nor permanently vary from the expense of their transportation from one place to another; and a reduction to nearly that rate was the inevitable consequence of the resumption of specie payments: The Bank has, however, been able to do more than this. The large mass of its operations in exchanges, by giving to its funds in various parts of the Union which the course of its own business, as well as that of the Government, requires to be transferred, furnishes it with the means of transferring at the same time the property of individuals at a very reduced expense. Accordingly, funds are transferred to the remotest points of the Union, sometimes at no expense whatever, and always with charges so moderate as to afford facilities of interior communication, probably not equalled by those of any other country.

The following table exhibits the amount of domestic and foreign exchange purchased at the Bank, and the several Branches, the amount of the drafts furnished by them on each other respectively, and the amount of transfers made on account of the Government, during the year ending on the 1st of July last.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Exchange operations of the Bank of the United States and Offices, for the year ending June 30, 1831.

	Bills Purchased.	Drafts Drawn.	Transfers directed by the U. S. from the Bank and Offices.	TOTALS.
FOREIGN,	3,481,963 75	8,699,744 16		
DOMESTIC,	4,122,394 79	5,110,570 22		
Bank United States,	7,604,358 54	13,810,314 38	650,000 00	22,064,672 92
Office Portland,	136,746 89	194,275 04	200,000 00	531,021 93
" Portsmouth,	47,713 38	77,431 50	15,000 00	140,144 88
" Boston,	1,499,531 18	1,077,297 33	1,575,000 00	4,151,828 51
" Providence,	966,590 76	745,063 16		1,711,653 92
" Hartford,	114,360 44	325,685 97		440,046 41
" New York,	3,790,432 10	1,512,347 41	8,175,000 00	13,477,779 51
" Baltimore,	963,298 09	2,006,200 48	580,000 00	3,549,498 57
" Washington,	722,725 41	3,503,391 35		4,226,116 76
" Richmond,	1,514,295 35	343,595 72		1,857,891 07
" Norfolk,	706,017 58	1,368,380 00		2,074,397 58
" Fayetteville,	929,453 10	572,517 06		1,501,970 16
" Charleston,	1,960,488 48	1,637,684 12	85,000 00	3,683,172 60
" Savannah,	2,099,844 29	770,210 49	75,000 00	2,945,054 78
" Mobile,	1,599,022 90	2,615,265 13		4,214,288 03
" New Orleans,	9,363,195 66	2,825,187 18	825,000 00	13,013,382 84
" Natchez,	424,108 57	363,444 71	20,000 00	807,553 28
" St. Louis,	244,334 24	562,993 00	150,000 00	957,327 24
" Nashville,	2,693,852 75	1,091,667 19		3,785,519 95
" Louisville,	1,924,571 49	1,291,355 05	100,000 00	3,315,926 54
" Lexington,	1,495,631 61	1,493,810 45	10,000 00	2,999,442 06
" Cincinnati,	1,212,729 71	1,102,964 67		2,315,694 38
" Pittsburgh,	989,834 33	1,077,028 10		2,066,862 43
" Buffalo,	714,218 17	1,558,202 26		2,272,420 43
" Utica,	118,041 25	133,778 29		251,819 54
" Burlington,	218,123 85	63,071 19		281,195 04
	44,053,520 10	42,123,161 23	12,460,000 00	98,636,681 35

From this it will appear, that the purchases of bills of exchange, amount to more than forty-four millions, the drafts issued by the Bank and the Branches on each other exceed forty-two millions; and the transfers on account of the Government were upwards of twelve millions. If to these be added the amount of bills not purchased in the first instance by the Bank but collected through its agency, the aggregate will represent an actual movement in the business of the Union, much exceeding one hundred millions of dollars. This has been conducted at a very moderate expense, and with a facility which has caused so large a displacement of funds, to be almost imperceptible in any of the interests of the community. More experience and a greater mass of operations may enable the Bank to reduce still further, even these slight charges; but should it be able only to retain them at their present rates, it will have accomplished all that is necessary or perhaps desirable.

3d. The influence of these measures on the country has been in every stage of them eminently salutary. The substitution of a sound currency for a depreciated and irresponsible circulation which was hastening to involve in confusion all public and private interests, is of itself an advantage, which can scarcely be over-estimated, conferring as it does, stability on property, and security on all the rewards of industry; while the interior commerce of the whole Union is relieved from the oppressions of a multifarious and fluctuating paper money, requiring at each step some new sacrifice which however disguised, fell ultimately as a charge on the productive industry of the country. The means, moreover, by which these objects have been attained, the restraint on the over-issues of other institutions—the extensive operations in domestic and foreign exchange—the bringing of the institution into immediate contact and sympathy with the real business of all parts of the country, are in themselves direct and positive benefits to the community. They form too the natural occupation of a *Bank of the United States*, which, divested of all local influences and interests, finds its appropriate sphere in facilitating the commerce of the States with each other and with foreign nations. Accordingly, it may be assumed with safety, that there has never been in the history of this country, any period when its monied concerns were more steady and equal—its interior trade transacted with more economy and convenience, and the necessary fluctuations incident to its foreign commerce less sensibly felt than during the last eight years. This term is sufficiently long and various to test the efficacy of the system. It embraced a period, when, in addition to its habitual causes of fluctuation the monied system was disturbed by the reimbursement of many millions of the public debt, a great portion of which was to be remitted to Europe, and more especially it included the year 1825, one of the most critical in our own history, and probably the most disastrous to the banking system of England.

4th. Having explained the effects of this system on the currency, the exchanges, the state banks, and the community, it remains to show that these purposes have been accomplished without any sacrifice of the interests of the Stockholders, but that the Bank itself has shared in the benefits it communicates.—This will be perceived by contrasting the present state of the institution, with its condition at the triennial meeting of 1822. Its situation at these respective periods was as follows:

State of the Bank August 30, 1822.

Capital paid in,		34,992,139 63
The circulation,		5,456,891 90
Deposits.—Public,	3,559,792 96	
Private,	3,216,699 78	
		6,776,492 74
Due to sundry offices and banks, and to individuals in Europe,		1,964,898 36
Unclaimed dividends,		129,741 28
Contingent Fund to meet losses,		3,743,899 00
Discount, exchange, and interest, since July,		388,237 01
Profit and Loss,		51,897 07
		$53,504,196 99

DISTRIBUTION.

Funded debt,		13,020,469 27
Loans, viz:—		
Personal security,	22,072,405 46	
Funded debt,	67,928 13	
Domestic Bills,	2,713,760 30	
Debt of Smith & B.	1,357,457 23	
Foreign Bills,	24,599 76	
Bank Stock,	5,974,725 80	
Mortgages,	8,000 00	
		32,218,876 68
Due by banks, &c.		1,650,869 73
Real estate,		587,102 38
Bonus, premium, &c.		1,180,880 00
Banking houses,		834,922 15
Notes of State banks,		664,642 56
Specie,		3,346,434 22
		$53,504,196 99

State of the Bank, August 1st, 1831.

Capital paid in,		35,000,000 00
The circulation,		22,399,447 52
Deposits.—Public,	7,252,249 42	
Private,	9,115,836 47	
		16,368,085 89
Due to individuals in Europe,		168,372 72
Unclaimed dividends,		251,766 03
Contingent fund to meet losses,		5,613,173 15
Discount, exchange, and interest, (including foreign exchange,)		614,685 07
Profit and loss,		1,750,048 51
		82,165,578 89

DISTRIBUTION.

Funded debt,		3,497,681 06
Loans:		
Personal security,	41,585,298 70	
Funded debt,	19,700 00	
Domestic bills,	14,409,479 72	
Foreign do.	121,214 60	
Bank stock,	779,458 07	
Mortgages,	140,956 63	
Bills chargeable to contingent fund,	3,452,976 16	
		60,509,083 88
Real estate,		2,491,892 99
Due from sundry offices and banks,		621,523 08
Expenses, &c.		259,383 50
Banking houses,		1,160,455 54
Notes of State Banks,		2,080,442 33
Specie,		11,545,116 51
		$82,165,578 89

The analysis of these statements will present the following differences in the situation of the bank at these respective periods:

1st. In regard to the comparative activity of its business:

In August, 1822, of the whole amount of loans amounting to	$32,218,876 68
There was suspended	10,426,306 56
Leaving as active,	$21,792,570 12
In August, 1831, of the same class of loans amounting to	$56,793,986 49
There was suspended	3,633,750 84
Leaving as active,	$53,160,235 65
In August, 1822, of the loans of	32,218,876 68
There were on bank stock,	5,974,725 80
In August, 1831, out of the loans of	$56,793,936 49
There were on bank Stock,	779,458 07

In regard to the exchanges;

The amount of domestic bills purchased in 1822, was	7,475,640 00
That purchased within the year ending July 1st, 1831, was	40,571,556 35

2d. In regard to its resources and investments, there will be seen,

1st. That the bonus and premium on the loan of 1821, amounting then to $1,180,880 00 has been extinguished.

2d. That there is an increase of the contingent fund to repair losses, of $1,869,274 15 making that fund exceed by $309,000, the loss it is to cover.

3d. An increase of surplus fund, of	$1,698,102 93
4th. An increase of the capital, of	7,860 37
5th. An increase of circulation, of	16,942,555 62
6th. An increase of the deposits, of	9,591,493 15
7th. An increase of the investments, as follows:	
Loans,	28,290,207 20
Real estate,	1,904,790 61
In banking houses,	325,533 39
In state bank and other debts,	3,052,579 34
In specie,	8,198,682 29
	41,771,792 83
And a decrease of funded debt, of	9,522,788 21
Making the actual increase	32,249,004 62

The 3d and last consideration is the comparative productiveness of the operations of the Bank at these periods:

The nett profits of the year ending July 1822, were,	1,469,444 91
The nett profits of the year ending July 1831, were,	2,935,021 19
Making an increase of	1,465,576 28

This state of things is calculated to justify the expectation, that a continuance of the same prosperity will at length indemnify the Stockholders for the privations of profit to which they have been so long subjected. Hitherto their compensation has been comparatively inadequate. Owing to the large expenses incident to the establishment of the bank, and to the great losses growing out of its early misfortunes, the whole amount of dividend, from January 1817, to July 1831, a period of fourteen years and a half, has been $72 85, or a small fraction beyond five per cent. a year, on the original subscriptions of one hundred dollars. The dividend during the last three years and a half, has amounted to 7 per cent. a year; and it would require a continuance of the same dividend for eleven years and a half more to make the annual dividend, from the establishment of the bank, equal to 6 per cent. a year.

If, however, the stockholders have been less benefitted by their investment than was anticipated, they may derive consolation for their diminished profits, in the general prosperity of the country at large, to which the operations of the bank have contributed.

It is, indeed, the main design of presenting these details, to show the practicability of continuing these advantages without a sacrifice of the personal interests of the stockholders. The experiment, for such it undoubtedly was, of sustaining a large and sound and uniform currency, and of reducing the exchanges of the country to the most economical limits, has been fairly and fully made upon systematic principles. It has now for many years succeeded, and it may be presumed that the same efforts will continue to produce similar results. But in any event, the Board of Directors have the satisfaction of knowing that their exertions have thus far rendered the bank not unproductive of benefit to the country; and that if any unforseen causes should hereafter prevent or diminish the beneficial operation of the institution, it shall not fail from any want of zealous devotion to the great interests which they have been appointed to administer.

By order of the Board,

N. BIDDLE, President.

[The report of the Committee of Stockholders, accompanying this statement, has been heretofore published in the Observer.]

FOREIGN.

New York, October 4.

By the Napoleon, accounts a day or two later have been received from Europe at the office of the Courier and Enquirer. They are not important. We however take from that paper all that is of any sort of interest.

It will be seen, that the reply of the King of the French to the Chamber of Deputies, contains the very identical phrase respecting the recall of the French army from Belgium, which, by the previous arrival, the London Courier said it would.

The Poles continue to show an unbroken front, and the Russians to preserve their post of distant observation. The rumor that the great Powers had resolved to acknowledge the independence of Poland, is we fear, at least premature.

The wheat harvest is, we observe, generally spoken of as abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

Don Miguel, according to the London Courier, from his palace at *Queluz*, where he chiefly resides in the midst of a camp of 3000 men, was carrying on an unsparing proscription at Lisbon, of all suspected of constitutional opinions. The prisons were groaning with the numerous captives. Surely this monster's day of reckoning cannot be far off.

Accounts from Warsaw, says the London Herald, have been received up to the 12th inst. They state that the Russian General, Field Marshal Count Paskewitsch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital, (fully 50 miles,) and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement.—It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of these troops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago broken out amongst them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism.—The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Col. Koss, who accompanied Geilgud to Lithuania, and who was detached towards Polangen. The Colonel continued to maintain himself in the Government of Mohilow. The number of the armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. Gen. Tolstoi had broken up from Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of Gen. Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula had not been confirmed. Gen. Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already began to act in that character.

No change of importance had taken place in the position of the armies since the last accounts, but every thing seems to portend an awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present Commander of the Russians rather to starve the capital into a surrender than to make a bold push at its capture.

The Reform Bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the principle of the measure, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants *at will*, paying annual rent of 50*l*.

In France all is comparatively quiet. The Liberal party seem not to have recovered from the surprize incident to their unexpected defeat by the Ministers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 22.

Our Cotton market still continues dull, the sales of the week amounting only to 10,000 bags; we do not, however, make any alteration in our quotations.

The Descriptive.—In the recently published memoirs of Lord Byron by his friend Moore, we find the following graphic description of a dinner party:—"Yesterday, I dined out with a large party. Like other parties of the kind, it was first silent, then talky, then argumentative, then disputatious, then unintelligible, then altogethery, then inarticulate, then drunk. I carried away much wine, and the wine had previously carried away my memory; so that all was hiccup and happiness for the last hour or so."

Anecdote.—A young man from the country, the other day, seeing the man watering our streets, with his cask and cart, ran after him with great kindness, and called out, "Hollo, mister, you are losing all your water."—*Springfield Republican.*

Anecdote.—"What's the matter," inquired a passer by a few days since, in New Bedford, on observing a crowd collected around a black fellow, whom an officer was attempting to secure, to put on board an outward bound whale ship, from which he had deserted. "*Matter? matter enough,*" exclaimed the delinquent, "*pressing* a poor negro to *get oil.*"—*New Bedford Gazette.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Governor Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, passed through this City on Tuesday, on his way to Tennessee. He called on us to request the publication of the correspondence, for the purpose of showing that he has been unfairly dealt with in Eaton's late publication. In that spirit, and with a view of convicting Governor Branch of mean, truckling, subserviency, and of cherishing a resentment which he did not feel, Major Eaton introduces a note from the Governor to the President of the United States, in which he expresses himself in terms of great friendship and respect. This note is made the date on the 29th January, two days subsequent to the famous communication of Governor Branch and his associates, Messrs. Berrien and Ingham, through the impartiality of Colonel Johnson; and presents the Governor in the attitude of being ready to profess the most ardent friendship for the President, *two days after* that official had offered him an indignity which no independent man would brook. This was well calculated to depress Governor Branch in the estimation of highminded men, and we feel a high degree of gratification therefore, in being able to furnish incontestible proof, as the following will do, that the correspondence between Major Eaton and the President occurred *before*, instead of *after*, the communication from Colonel Johnson, and therefore destroys completely the foundation upon which Major Eaton has raised his whole structure. It remains for Major Eaton to explain how the date of Governor Branch's note was altered from the 27th to the 29th January. That an alteration was made, whether intentionally or through mistake, is as yet a matter of no demonstration itself, and whether the fault be of the one or the other, it has given Major Eaton a momentary triumph which this exposition must counteract.

On the 26th of January, the President of the United States, addressed the following note to Governor Branch:

"*January 26th, 1831.*

"The President with his respects to Gov. Branch has the pleasure to inform him that he has seen Major Eaton and he has authorised the President to inform him that he will with pleasure have a friendly interview with Gov. Branch in the presence of Major Barry whenever it may suit Gov. Branch and his convenience—the President communicates this with pleasure as he hopes all misunderstandings may be explained."

To this note, Governor Branch returned the following answer, being the same as was produced by Mr. Eaton, except that the date should be the 27th of January, instead of the 29th, as represented by him:

"*Navy Department, Jan. 27th, 1831.*

"DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this day's date, and do most cheerfully accept your friendly mediation; more, however, from a desire to afford you an additional evidence of the friendly feelings which have actuated my bosom towards you, than from a consciousness of having given to Major Eaton just cause for the withdrawal of his friendship. As a further manifestation of the frankness with which I trust will ever characterize my conduct, I will meet him this day at two o'clock, in the presence of Major Barry, at Mr. Van Buren's, and in his house also.

Your's truly,

JOHN BRANCH.

To the President of the United States."

On the same day, the 27th of January, Major Eaton addressed the following note to Governor Branch, showing conclusively, from its date, that it was on the 27th and *not* the 26th that Gov. Branch replied to the President:

"*27th January, 1831.*

It will not be in my power to accord to the suggestion of your note to the President [illegible] vise you of the time when I shall be able to do so.

Respectfully, J. H. EATON.

On the next day, Mr. Eaton addressed the subjoined note to Gov. Branch, which shows from its date, that it could not have been written on the 29th upon which he addressed his note to the President:

"*January 28, 1831.*

SIR, Major Barry will be at my office precisely who may be present if you have no objection to the interview proposed, and which may take place in your *room* or my *own* as you may prefer. I will call over or you can come *here.*"

Respectfully, J. H. EATON.

To this note, Mr. Branch replied that he would meet Major Eaton in the Office of the Attorney General, in the presence of Major Barry and the Attorney General, and the meeting accordingly took place in a few minutes thereafter, as will be seen from the following hasty note from Mr. Eaton to the Governor:

"Mr. Berrien is in his room, if you will walk in I have no objection. J. H. E."

City Bank Robbery.—We are credibly informed that a compromise has been made with the City Bank with Parkinson, by virtue of which he was relieved from the custody of the Police on Monday evening. The terms of the arrangment are understood to have been that the prosecution should be abandoned and the sum of three thousand dollars, together with his stock in trade left in his possession, on condition of his restoring all the stolen property in his hands, and making a free disclosure of the mode and manner by which the robbery was effected. The amount accounted for by Parkinson, is upwards of thirty seven thousand dollars.

Immediately upon his discharge from criminal process, he was taken into the custody of the Sheriff, at the suit of S. & M. Allen, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and being unable to procure bond, was committed to the debtors' prison. The object of Messrs. Allen undoubtedly is, to compel him to make restitution to them out of the [illegible] given by the Bank, and his other property for the undiscovered remainder of their money.

If the above paragraph be correct as to the compromise made by the City Bank, what becomes of the public offence? What is the meaning of compounding a felony?

N. Y. American.

One month's work by the city thieves.—The N. York Daily Advertiser learns from authentic sources, that during the month of September the people of this city, and strangers visiting it, have been robbed of $3,5[illegible] in money, 16 watches, 272 silver spoons, and almost an incalculable amount of jewelry, clothes, cloths, household furniture, &c.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1831.

The following gentlemen compose the new Board of Directors of the Branch of the United States Bank in this town:

JOHN HUSKE,
C. P. MALLETT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ELISHA STEDMAN,
DUNCAN MCRAE,
WM. MCINTYRE,
JOHN KELLY,
BEVERLY DANIEL, Raleigh,
AARON LAZARUS, Wilmington.

And at a meeting of the new Board on Tuesday last, JOHN HUSKE, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

Bank of the United States.—The great importance of this institution to the welfare of the country, renders such an able exposition of its concerns, as that lately made to the stockholders by the President, of too much public interest to be withheld from our readers. We accordingly publish it entire in this paper. It will be found to contain much to gratify curiosity, and more to satisfy the friends of the Bank, who conceive that it has answered the great ends for which it was established, and that without it we should experience all the evils which flowed from the derangement of the currency before its establishment.

Messrs. Branch & Eaton.—The letters which Mr. Branch has published, and which will be found in another column, show conclusively that a most disgraceful imposition was attempted to be practised by Mr. Eaton in relation to Mr. Branch's letter, which we introduced to our readers in the Observer of the 28th ult. How lost to all sense of honor, must be the man who would attempt to bolster up his cause by such base means.

Increase of Patronage.—Being induced by the numerous accessions daily and voluntarily made to our list of subscribers, to look into our books, we found that since the 1st of July last, we have received *eighty-four* new Subscribers, and that in the same time we have lost *twenty one*, (including several delinquents whom we had stricken off because our patience was exhausted) showing a clear gain in less than three and a half months, of *sixty-three.* We state this because it may be a matter of some little interest to subscribers themselves; of more to advertisers, whose notices have so much wider circulation, but chiefly to show that we are not insensible to such a flattering evidence of public favor. In the language of President Jackson, we say—"Gentlemen—I thank you—and hope I may continue to deserve it."

The following appointments have been made by Bishop IVES, of the Episcopal Church, and are published for the information of all persons interested:

Sunday, 23d October, at Warrenton.
Tuesday, 25th, at Williamsborough.
Sunday, 30th, at Hillsborough.
Sunday, 6th November, at Raleigh.
Wednesday, 9th, at Pittsborough.
Sunday, 13th, at Salisbury.
Tuesday, 15th, at Christ Church, Rowan.
Sunday, 20th, at Wadesborough.
Sunday, 27th, at Wilmington.
Sunday, 4th December, at Fayetteville.

The Bishop will give the canonical notices to the other Congregations.

Maryland.—The election for Members of Congress and House of Delegates took place on the 3d inst. For Congress, Messrs. Benj. C. Howard, B. J. Semmes, Geo. C. Washington, and Geo. E. Mitchell, have been re-elected; and J. T. H. Worthington in place of Elias Brown, Daniel Jenifer in place of Mr. Dorsey, and Mr. Thomas in place of M. C. Sprigg. Of these Messrs. Howard, Mitchell, Worthington and Thomas are Jackson men.

Respect to the President.—About 400 Mail Contractors were present in Washington City week before last, that being the period for renewing the Contracts for the middle section of the Union. On the 1st inst., a number of them appointed a Committee to make arrangements for paying a visit to President Jackson. Having ascertained that he would receive them on the following Monday at 12 o'clock, they formed a procession, and marched to the President's Mansion. We copy the remainder of the account from the Globe:—

The committee were introduced to the President by the Assistants of the Postmaster General, and every member of the company received a personal introduction, and had the pleasure of a cordial shake of the hand from the old General.

After this ceremony, the committee, through their Chairman, Mr. MINER, thus addressed the President:—

"GEN. JACKSON—The Mail Contractors of the Middle District, (some of whom have grown grey in the service,) present their united and their individual respects to the President of the United States; and through their committee, they wish you health, happiness, and the confidence and support of a free people."

To which the President feelingly replied:—

"GENTLEMEN—I thank you—and hope I may continue to deserve it."

After this, refreshments, of various kinds, were furnished—a free conversation ensued between the President and his guests, and many gentlemen seemed to appreciate the blessings of a republican government—under whose genial influence, the humblest citizen may approach and hold social intercourse with the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Clay.—The friends of Mr. Clay express great anxiety that he should be elected to the U. S. Senate, in place of Mr. Rowan, whose term of service has expired. The election will take place in time for the new member to take his seat at the ensuing session. As the Clay men have a majority in the Kentucky Legislature, they can elect him if they will.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

U. S. Senate.—The following is believed to be the state of parties in the next Senate of the United States. There are two vacancies, in Kentucky, and one in Louisiana, both of which will doubtless be filled by friends of Mr. Clay.

For Clay, 20—	*For Jackson*, 16—
Holmes & Sprague, Me.	Hill, New Hampshire
New Hampshire	Dudley and Marcy, N. Y.
Foster & Silsbee, Mass	Dickerson, N. Jersey
Burges and Knight, R. I.	Smith, Maryland
Foot & Tomlinson, Conn.	Bernard & Wilkins, Penn.
Palmer & Prentiss, Ver.	Mangum, North Carolina
Frelinghuysen, N. Jersey	Forsyth & Troup, Geo.
Clayton & Naudain, Del.	Bibb, Kentucky
Somers, Maryland	Grundy & White, Tenn.
Ellis & Ewing, Ohio	Ellis, Mississippi
Johnston, Louisiana	Kane, Illinois
Hendricks & Hanna, Ind.	Benton, Missouri
For Calhoun, 6—	*Doubtful*, 4—
Powell & Tyler, Virg.	Brown, North Carolina
Hayne & Miller, S. C.	Robinson, Illinois
Troup, Mississippi	Moore, Alabama
Alabama	Buckner, Missouri.

will be observed that it will require a combination of the Jackson. Calhoun and Clay men, to sustain the measures of the present Administration. Such an event is now as probable, as a union of the friends of Clay with the Administration.

THE PRESIDENT during the last week had a slight attack of intermittent fever. He was somewhat indisposed on his return from his visit to Carrollton, and he promptly applied the judicious remedies before the disease assumed the form of the epidemic, which is now prevalent in the city. By thus taking it in the inception, the fever recurred only twice with violence, and the third chill was entirely prevented. He has been rapidly recovering since, and was able to ride out on Friday.

Washington Globe, Oct. 3.

The Washington Telegraph says—

"We can, if permitted to examine witnesses on oath, prove, that after Major Eaton and Mr. Barry came into office, they *both* preferred Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Van Buren as the successor of General Jackson, and we can also prove, that appointments were made in the Post Office upon *this* principle."

Again—

"It may be that Major Eaton saw Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun's cards in possession of Mrs. Eaton; but we are authorized, upon the highest authority, to say, that they were not left by Mr. or Mrs. Calhoun, or by their order."

It would appear from the following paragraph in the Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 28th ult. that the sickness which followed the late visitation extended to that territory.

"We are happy to state that the general sickness in the Country is subsiding. Those who have suffered are generally convalescent and few new cases are known to have occurred during the last week. To the long continued rains is undoubtedly to be attributed the prevailing fever. It has been generally productive of more suffering than danger to the patients. It is believed that it, in no instance, assumed a malignant character, and with very few exceptions, it yielded readily to medical assistance. Were we to take the number of deaths which have occurred, the past summer would be considered a season of remarkable health."

Some of our cotemporaries have inserted the following unmeasured tirade from a London Magazine into their columns as expressions of indignation; but we confess that we have been amused by its extravagant impudence. The mistakes of ignorance are not worthy of anger, and as ignorance and presumption are usually allied, and always incorrigible, their blunders are more fit for laughter than serious reply.—The writer is commenting on the addresses delivered at the meeting of the American Prison Discipline Society. He probably wrote for the *Fleet*, and was provoked at reading of the superior condition of American Jails. Most of our readers will smile at the ingenuous list which he adduces of American defects.—*Nat. Intel.*

"Passing over the worn out common place of those harangues, the praise of American prison affairs, as if there could be any rational comparison between England, *crowded* as she is with temptations to pilfering, and filled with a population of six millions of a mercantile and manufacturing race; and America, where there is nothing to steal but trees or water; where the spade is the only thing of value, and the land the only thing on which a man can live;—America, where every man must be his own tailor, carpenter, sawyer, and rearer of cabbages; where, if a man devises the stealing of a pair of breeches, he must first slay and strip the wearer, for such as no man from the President downwards, has a second pair; where the arts of life consist in planting maize and potatoes, and the luxuries of life consist in boiling them into puddings; where there are more acres of land than knives and forks; a looking glass is a show that congregates the population of a province; a picture has never been seen; a saltspoon is a phenomenon which no American traveller, who values his reputation for veracity in the states, has ever ventured to announce; and it is notorious, that a tea service of French plate accumulated the unpolarity of the Adamses to such a degree, that it overthrew that ancient dynasty, and Republicanism along with it, forever."

A smuggler in Hartford, Vt. being hard pressed with $2000 worth of goods from Canada, threw them over a wall, and went for assistance to conceal them. He asked the first man he met, who replied, "Oh yes, I am a custom-house officer!"

Patrick Henry left in his will the following testimony in favor of the Christian Religion: "I have now disposed of all my property to my family: there is one thing more I could give them, and that is the Christian Religion. If they had that, and I had given them nothing, they would be rich, and without it, if I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

Anti-Tariff Convention.—This body assembled on the appointed day in Philadelphia, and was organized by the unanimous appointment of Judge Philip B. Barbour, of Virginia, President, and Condy Raguet, Editor of the Banner of the Constitution, Secretary.—On the first day, 165 Delegates appeared; but on the third day, the number had increased to 201. Of these, there were from Maine 3, Massachusetts 18, Rhode Island 1, New York 23, New Jersey 9, Maryland 2, Virginia 34, Pennsylvania 14, North Carolina 16, South Carolina 41, Georgia 6, Alabama 11, Mississippi 1, Tennessee 2, Connecticut 4. We have seen no list of the Delegates; but in the daily account of the proceedings, we find the names of Governor Iredell and William A. Blount, of this State; of Albert Gallatin, of New York, of Judge Berrien and Judge Shorter, of Georgia, of Chancellor Harper, Judge Huger, Langdon Cheves, Col. Preston, Gov. Miller, Dr. Tidyman, Mr. Middleton, and the Hon. Thos. R. Mitchell of South Carolina; of Burwell Bassett and George C. Dromgoole of Virginia. There are no doubt many others of distinction, whose names we have not seen.

On taking the Chair, Judge Barbour said—"That the occasion which had brought the present meeting together, was one of a most interesting character, and results of a highly important nature were likely to flow from its deliberations. It was the misfortune of other countries, that if the people felt themselves aggrieved, or oppressed by their rulers, they must submit, or have recourse to a fearful alternative, which frequently led to the most disastrous results. The lot of the citizens of these states was otherwise cast. Here the interests of the people were looked upon as too sacred a trust to be committed to any hands who should not be accountable to them for their measures.—The people had a right, at all times, peaceably to assemble and to deliberate upon measures for the forwarding of their mutual welfare. And to make the assurance doubly sure, that right was secured by a clause in the constitution.—Upon this principle the present assembly had met; not for the purpose of captious argumentation, but in a manly, open and friendly manner, to confer and expostulate with others of their countrymen; to show the country at large which particular part or district was aggrieved, or oppressively taxed, and to concert measures which should operate for the benefit of all.

Of the honor of being called to preside over a meeting of that description, any man might feel a laudable pride, and that pride he acknowledged himself to feel in a high degree. He would meet the duties of the office to which he was elected with what ability he possessed, with zeal and with determined impartiality. If, said he, we can justly discharge the trust reposed in us, we shall deserve something of our country, and shall have done the state some service, thus acquitting ourselves of the high obligation which our countrymen have laid upon us; and if we fail, why then, we may return to our homes with the consoling reflection, that at least we have done our duty."

After the organization of the Convention, on motion of Mr. Gallatin, it was unanimously resolved, "that a committee of two from each State, to be selected by the delegation from that State, be appointed to arrange the general business of the Convention." The following gentlemen compose the committee:

Maine—Joshua Carpenter and Charles Q. Clapp.
Massachusetts—Theo. Sedgwick and Henry Lee.
Rhode Island—William Hunter.
New York—Albert Gallatin and John A. Smith.
New Jersey—C. L. Hardenburgh and H. Vethake.
Pennsylvania—Thos. P. Cope and C. C. Biddle.
Maryland—Wm. W. Handy and A. E. Jones.
Virginia—James M. Garnett and J. W. Jones.
North Carolina—James Iredell and W. A. Blount.
S. Carolina—Chancellor Harper and D. E. Huger.
Georgia—J. M. Berrien and E. S. Shorter.
Alabama—Enoch Parsons and H. Goldthwaite.
Mississippi—George B. Poindexter.
Tennessee.—W. E. Butler and A. Patton.

On Monday, Mr. Gallatin, the Chairman of this Committee, by direction of that Committee, reported two resolutions, one directing an address to the people of the United States, the other a memorial to Congress, to be prepared, to promote the objects of the Convention.

These resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Mercein, of New York, then offered a resolution requesting the General Committee, to have the memorial and address prepared, and to submit them to the consideration of the Convention.

The motion was adopted, 117 members voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones of Georgia then offered a resolution, the gist of which was the absolute unconstitutionality of the "American System."

Mr. Charles Q. Clapp, of Maine, proposed a substitute, asserting the opposition of the "American System" to the spirit of the constitution.

On motion of Mr. Basset, it was resolved to lay the resolution and the substitute on the table.

Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, then offered a series of resolutions, expressive of the warmest attachment to the constitution, and a determination to defend it at all hazards from all foes external and internal; but insisting on the principles of strict construction, declaring a constitution to be an instrument limiting the powers of the Governors, and that when these limits were transgressed by the Governors, the people ought not to submit.

Chancellor Harper, of S. C. moved to commit all the resolutions to the General Committee for consideration.

The resolutions of Mr. Jones of Georgia, Mr. Clapp of Maine, and Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, were then committed to the organic committee for consideration.

We should prefer to give the proceedings as we find them reported at length in the Philadelphia papers, but have not room. On the question of constitutionality, we anticipate a stormy debate, and perhaps a serious interruption to the good feelings with which the Convention met. The Southern members, it appears, will be satisfied with nothing short of a distinct declaration that the Tariff is unconstitutional; and it is asserted, on the other hand, that the Northern and Eastern members, who are in a minority, though they represent the greatest number of States, will leave the convention in a body, rather than consent to any such declaration. Should they proceed to such extremities, we fear it will disappoint all hopes of usefulness from the assemblage.

A letter from Philadelphia to the Editor of the New York American, says, "The assembling of so large a body of the most distinguished practical and theoretical men from fourteen States, has already had a benign influence.—Some of the most thorough Tariff men in this Tariff city, as it has been called, have openly avowed a disposition to compromise, and others have declared that if 25 per cent. was not enough protection none should be given."

Steam Boat Henrietta.—We are glad to learn that this boat, which has been laid up during the summer, for the purpose of undergoing extensive repairs, will be ready in a few days to re-commence her accustomed trips between this place and Wilmington.

We find in the Northern papers, many reports in relation to disturbances between the British and citizens of the U. States, living in the neighborhood of the disputed North Eastern boundary. One account states that four Americans and seven British lost their lives in the battle that took place.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Beacon states, that in consequence of the rigid policy which recent circumstances have rendered necessary towards all classes of coloured people in Southampton, a number of families of free negroes, about 100 persons in all, have determined to emigrate by the first opportunity to Liberia.

A writer in the Richmond Whig has proposed the appropriation of the Surplus Revenue, after the payment of the National Debt, to the purchase of the slaves in the Southern States, and their transportation to Liberia. A similar proposition was lately submitted by Mr. Binns, to a Tariff meeting in Philadelphia, but afterwards withdrawn, in consequence of its irrelevancy to the objects of the meeting. We see that some of the South Carolina papers are up in arms against this or any other interference with that question by Congress. We are aware of the danger of touching it unskilfully, or unkindly, but for our own part, regarding slavery as a far greater evil to the master than to the slave, we do not hesitate to express our decided wishes for the success of any plan for its abolition, by which it may be effected without loss to the owners of slaves, and without leaving them among us to emulate the vices of ninety-nine hundredths of the existing free coloured population. In some of the States, slavery has been abolished at a sacrifice by the owners of part of the value of that species of property. In the South, no such sacrifice need be looked for;—it cannot be afforded. Shall we then submit to the evil, which indeed is every year growing in magnitude, or shall we provide a remedy for it, the cost of which the whole country will unite in paying?

It may be argued, that any contemplated appropriation of the Surplus Revenue, might have a tendency to fix the Tariff upon us for a longer period. It need not necessarily have that effect. For let any modification whatever be made of the Tariff, even to a reduction of two-thirds of all the duties, (beyond which we presume that even South Carolina has no idea of going,) and the country would be so flooded with imports, as for some years at least, to increase the revenue, instead of diminishing it; and after the importations should have settled down to the wants of the country, the revenue would probably not vary materially from what it is at present. The South supported the Tariff of 1816, and would now rejoice at its substitution for the present one. Let it be restored, and depend upon it, the revenue would not be diminished—and we should still be left to devise some means of disposing of the surplus. These being our convictions, we think that the South would act wisely by meeting the North upon this question in a spirit of amity; give up the evil of slavery along with the power it gives us in the National Councils, for a compensation to be paid from the National Treasury.

At the late term of the Superior Court of Law held for the county of Duplin, his Honor *John R. Donnell* presiding, *Jerri* and *Pisaah*, negro slaves the property of *Col. Wright*, *and Pomp*, the property of the *Rev. Mr. Standford*, were convicted of *Conspiracy* and *Rebellion* and sentenced to be executed on Saturday the 8th instant. At the same term, a negro boy, the property of *Mr. Bowden*, was found guilty of an atrocious assault on a white girl of 11 or 12 years of age, and sentenced to be executed on the same day.

Wilmington Recorder.

The story of the capture of the insurgent NAT, we regret to state, is a sheer fabrication. The lie was so much like the truth that we could not doubt it, and so were imposed on.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Rutherfordton, N. C. October 1.

We stated last week, that an insurrection among the negroes working the mines of this neighborhood had been ascertained to be intended. It is with pleasure we are able now to state, that no overt act has yet been attempted. A lively and praiseworthy activity among the people, has been manifested by them, in the arrest, and bringing to trial of suspected negroes of their neighborhood. In the course of the investigations, several at the mines were ascertained to be principals in the conspiracy; they were taken, examined, and committed for trial at the next Superior Court for this county. Among them, are one General, a Major, 2 Captains, and others of inferior grade. Nothing has transpired to fix certainly, the time when the onset was to be made; a constant vigilance is therefore necessary, hereafter as heretofore. We publish a card, from a respectable source, inviting a general attendance of the people of the County, at this place, on Friday next, to consider of the best means to put down this insurrectionary spirit, and to prevent the further introduction of negroes of suspicious or bad character.—We trust the attendance will be general.—*Spectator.*

Governor Stokes returned to this city on Monday last, from a visit to his residence in Wilkes.—*Ral. Reg.*

We have in our possession, a most beautiful skein of sewing Silk, made by the daughters of Mr. Harrison Smith, of Wake Forest, in this county. This specimen would bear a comparison with any Italian silk we ever saw, being evenly reeled, properly twisted and of good strength. We understand that these young ladies have sold $60 worth of the article the present season—a striking evidence of their skill and industry.—*Ral. Reg.*

In the recent case of the Custom House Bond at Charleston, we perceive that the Defendants have appealed to the Circuit Court which sits at Columbia, in November next. The matter will therefore have a fresh hearing.

The Chilicothe Supporter states that the Ohio Canal had been filled with water to a point very near that town, and that by the finishing of a small piece of work there would be a continuous navigable line of *two hundred and fifty miles* opened between Chilicothe and Lake Erie.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given public notice that on the first of January next, nearly six millions of the public debt will be paid off. This will be so much more capital released, and we suppose its being set afloat will have the effect still further to advance the price of stocks.—*Nat. Int.*

The Albany Argus contains notices of intended applications to the Legislature of this State, at the session of the ensuing winter, for Railroads, the aggregate capital of which amount to TWENTY TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Surely we must be a wealthy, or a wild community. All of these projects are for roads between Albany and Buffalo.

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

From the Western Reserve Chronicle, (O.) Sep. 15.

Action against a Surgeon for Incompetency.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court closed its session in this county on Saturday last. The only case of much importance decided was that of Williams vs. Dr. Orestus K. Hawley, for alleged mal-practice in treating a compound dislocation of the ancle joint of plaintiff's wife. The Court were busily occupied in examining a great mass of depositions and verbal testimony, and in hearing the arguments of counsel, from Monday morning until Thursday night. On the following morning the jury returned into court with a verdict of $975 for plaintiff.—The case was ably argued by Messrs. Giddings and Tappan for plaintiff, and Messrs. Wheeler and Webb for defendant.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Colin McIver, Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL, to Miss SARAH STEVENS, daughter of the late Col. Abram Stevens.

DIED,

On Upper Little River, in this County, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. FLORA CLARK, consort of Mr. Malcom Clark, aged 60 years, leaving a devoted husband and a large circle of friends and relatives.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 25 *a* to 4 75, Bacon 9 to 10, Corn 50, Wool 20 *a* 22½ Cotton 7 to 7½, Salt 65 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 14 *a* 16, Molasses 30 *a* 32, Flaxseed $1 20, Wheat 75 *a* 77½, Candles 14.

To Rent,

For a term of years, a brick Store and Warehouse on Green Street. Possession may be had by the middle of November. Terms very reasonable. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, October 11, 1831. 49-4t.

Cheese.

18 casks CHEESE, just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.
Opposite W. Whitehead's Store.

October 10. 49tf.

London PORTER.

16 doz. qr. bottles of London *PORTER*, just received and for sale by

WM. McINTYRE.

October 11, 1831. 49-3w.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49 f

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto;
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31tf

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street. 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables. Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

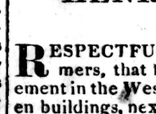
HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

To Journeymen Tailors.



The Subscriber wishes to employ a first rate JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, and is willing to give liberal wages to such a one.—Application may be made to him at his residence, 16 miles west of Pittsborough, Chatham County.

ALEX'R MURCHISON.

Chatham County, Sept. 3, 1831. 66-4w.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 2d September, inst., two Negro Men, named *MIKE* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built, thin visage, copper coloured fellow, with small whiskers—had on a white cotton shirt and yellow copperas pantaloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, but says he is older.

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a scar on his upper lip, rather inclined to be fleshy, full face, bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse cotton shirt, and old worn out pantaloons, and an old low crowned woollen hat. They each took with them a new blanket. They will no doubt aim for Wayne county, North Carolina, where I bought them, one from Aaron F. Moses, and the other from Elisha Bardin, both of Wayne county. They are artful, shrewd fellows, and will no doubt invent some plausible story. I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get them again, or 25 dollars for either. Any information in relation to either of them, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, or by Mr, Archibald Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE Y. LOWE

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4. 45-tf

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, September Term, 1831, the Subscriber will proceed to sell, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th November next, *at* 12 *o'clock*; so much of the following described **LANDS** as will pay the Taxes due thereon to the Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of 1830, together with all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 improved, Blacksmith's shop, foot Haymount and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued at 20 dollars,	$ 1 58
1 improved, Hillsborough street, Hance McCain's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 13
1 ditto do do Tanyard &c., H. G. Nelson's,	
1 vacant do do do	13 13
1 do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 5 polls, valued at 2,500 dolls,	
1 improved, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's valued at 600 dollars,	2 25

The following are unlisted, and are subject to double Tax, viz:

1 improved, Winslow street, occupied by Jas. Roane, owner unknown, valued at $100	38
1 vacant, corner of Rowan street and Mason alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars,	38
1 improved, joining the above, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at 300,	1 12½
1 do North street, joins Tillinghast and Winslow, owner unknown, valued at 100 dolls.	38
1 ditto, Maiden Lane, formerly William or J. A. Cameron's, valued at 300 dollars,	1 12½
1 ditto, near Mrs. Weeks's, Polly Black's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, School Association, Jno. Murchison's, valued at 200 dollars,	75
1 ditto, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued at 500 dollars	1 88

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

September 12, 1831. 45ts.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work. Likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c, and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half-way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf.

To Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbellton, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats.

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses, and not shipped by their boats, will be charged two thirds rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1831. 42-2m.

NEW CHEAP

FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

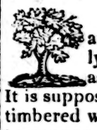
On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

For Sale.



THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of **LAND** lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd. It is supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well timbered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

☞All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber. For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me at Cheraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46-3m.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

$60 REWARD.

LOST, a Russia calf-skin *POCKET BOOK*, indented with lines drawn from corner to corner, crossing each other, with kid-skin separators in the pockets and a tape string sewed to the latch or strap, with *"B. W. Williams,"* I believe, written on the partition. The said Pocket Book contained five hundred and forty or fifty Dollars, one bill of fifty Dollars, with *Paryh* printed on the face of the bill, besides several other marks not recollected, and four hundred Dollars in ten Dollar bills, payable at the Fayetteville Branch of the U. S. Bank; the balance were mostly five dollar U. S. Bank bills, and three or four Writs of fieri facias, returnable to Moore Superior Court. And one gold patent lever *WATCH*, with a steel Chain and Key. A reward of Fifty Dollars is offered for the Money, and Ten Dollars for the Watch, and one half of the above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery of the thief at Carthage, so that I bring him to justice. The above reward will be given to the thief, if he return the goods and cash, and no questions asked, and secrets kept.

JAS. McBRYDE.

September 12, 1831. 46-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

MISS BINGHA

CONTINUES her School in a large room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Mumford streets. Young Ladies can be dated with board in families of the first near the School. The next Quarter com first of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831.

NOTICE.—T

sons who are indebted to quested to call on or be of October next, and Notes and Accounts, or they will find hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MO
At Mrs. B

September 6, 1831.

A Sawyer W

To a person well qualified charge of a Saw Mill, will be given. Apply

September 27.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,
For sale by

WILLKINS

September 27.

Auction and Commis

MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGEN

THE Subscribers inform their friends and lic, that for the present, they have tak cond Store in the large three story brick of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildi they offer their services in the line of the they have large and convenient Ware Ho are well prepared to receive Cotton and duce, which will be forwarded or sold as Goods and Merchandise received and forwa promptness to orders.

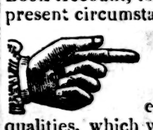
☞ They have on hand a good GROCERIES.

WILLKINS

July 5.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwel on Dick street into an Office, where found at all times, between 9 A. M and those having business with him. He e quests all those indebted to him, either Book Account, to call and settle the present circumstances, indulgence cannot



CANE BOTTOM & W

CHAIRS.

He has received eight dozen CHAIRS, qualities, which will be disposed of at prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831.

REMOVAL.

W. L. HAWLEY moved his Leather and Shoe Person street, two doors Market, where he has on hand eral assortment of

Leather, Boots and Sho

Which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business car usual.

Fayetteville, August 30.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown
12 bbls.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just

LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old

HALL & JOHNS

August 9, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to to Wilmington, offers his services to and the public generally, after the 20th of as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He the use of a large Wharf with a convenient house, and hopes by strict attention to please may favour him with their business.

JONES FULL

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, and W. Whitehead.

July 26.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened office, and are prepared to do business corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831.

State of North Carolin

MOORE COUNTY COURT, August Term,

A Certain Paper Writing, purporting to nuncupative Will of Norman Gillis, dec'd offered for probate, whereupon the Court That the Heirs of the said Deceased should ced to appear at our next Court of Pleas and ter Seasions, to be held for said County of the Court House in Carthage, on the third of November next, then and there to show cause ny they can, why said Paper Writing shall not mitted to probate; and that this order be for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that Gillis and Norman Gillis, two of the heirs, who out of the State, may have notice thereof.

(48-6w.) CORN'S DOWD, C

Notice is here

given to all persons, that my *NANCY* has left my Bed and Board and I therefore forewarn all from boarding or crediting her on my account am determined not to pay any thing for her.

ZEBULON L. HU

October 4, 1831. 48-3

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.